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Nominal Bank Debit

Change Shown in Week

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In a statement on bank debits the Federal Reserve Board says:

Volume of business, as measured by debits to individual accounts reporting to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 193 important clearing house centers, shows a nominal change from \$5,995,000,000 for the week ending May 25 to \$6,008,000,000 for the week ending June 1. The most recent week had only five business days in most of the districts, as May 30, Memorial Day, was a legal holiday in many states. On the basis of daily averages, debits for the week were 20 per cent above the previous week's average, the increase being due in part to end of month payments. Of the leading centers, New York, New Orleans and St. Louis reported larger totals than the week before, while the other centers showed reduced figures.

As compared with the corresponding week in 1920, debits for the week ending June 1 are smaller by \$1,388,000,000, or about 16.5 per cent, to be compared with a lag of 28 per cent shown in the preceding week and of 20 per cent shown two weeks before.

The Trend in Finance

High Call Money Rates Check Operations for Rise in Professional Stock Market

HIGH call money rates tended to check speculative enthusiasm for higher quotations in the stock market last week. Quotations for industrial stocks, however, were not static, but tended lower. The passing of dividends and the indications of more omissions gave dynamic power to the efforts of professional speculators to derive profits through short sales. Yet, withal, there was relatively little fresh general liquidation, while heavy selling of particular issues went on.

Fundamental matters, such as the general easing of credit, agreement on reparations, an approach to a new policy of cooperation with Europe are developing favorably, and give one a sense of progress along the road of after-the-war readjustment. The adverse developments that are occurring have been foreseen in broad outline, even though the detail of the event entails surprise. The downward readjustment, though almost finished in some branches of industry, has further to go in others. As the president of one of the huge national banks remarked the other day, the cure to the present business situation is time.

Meantime a particularly aggravated center of the business world is Cuba, victim of the speculative rambles of sugar. As a result of the failure of the sugar industry to revive—refined sugar prices touched a new low for the year on Friday—the island remains financially paralyzed, unable to pay its debts. Meantime American and Canadian banks are carrying their Cuban debtors, counting their loans to the islands as their most frozen assets.

Speculators had to bid as high as 8 per cent last week to woo call funds from money lenders, for the first time since February 8. The stringency reflected in the increase in rates seemed anomalous in the face of the persistent improvement in the position of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which last week revealed the highest ratio of reserves in three years. Funds from the interior flowed eastward and should have had the effect of easing the situation here. But Wall Street has come to know that under present conditions call money rates do not reflect fundamental credit conditions. The funds which are lent on Stock Exchange collateral at the money desk on the floor of the board room comprise the odds and ends of the money market, a special kind of credit. Local banks last week lent relatively little for their own account. A large proportion of the limited supply came from brokers with a surplus, from capitalists and from out-of-town banks. The heightened tightness last week, compared with earlier weeks, was ascribed to beginning of the month's disbursements, heavy absorption of investment securities, the approach of the time for the payment of the June installment of Federal taxes and the transfer of funds in connection with German reparations.

The basic fact in the money market is that actual credit deflation is going on. As loans by member banks to their customers are paid-off, they in turn reduce their indebtedness at the Reserve banks. This process was anticipated by students of the situation, and is obviously in accordance with the conscious policy of the Federal Reserve Board. When expansion was at its peak last November, the rediscounts of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reached \$988,262,722. Last week they had fallen to \$283,357,636 for member banks. The funds released by the changing conditions of industry are in the main being used to cut down the total volume of credit in existence in this country. They are not being diverted from industry to the stock market. It has been estimated that the loans of 30,000 national and state banks to their customers have shrunk in the last twelve months to the extent of \$3,750,000,000. And, with the bank loans contracting at this fast pace, gold has been rushed to American shores. The two factors have been pushing reserve ratios of the regional banks far above the danger limit to the highest levels attained since 1918.

A new influence in the international money market is Germany in the rôle

of reparations payer. Through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting as correspondent of the Bank of England and Bank of France, agents of the Reparations Commission, the Teuton government, via the Reichsbank and four New York banking institutions, completed payment of \$35,733,000 to the Allies on Tuesday. To do so, it was necessary to acquire between \$10,000,000 and \$13,000,000 through the sale of sterling bills in the foreign exchange market. The impact of the heavy offerings so unsettled the foreign exchange market that it had not regained its equilibrium up to the end of last week. After the striking rise since the beginning of the year, sterling was left in a vulnerable technical position.

The investment market is again in a state where it will be helped by turning off for the time being the faucet which pours out new issues. The flood of new securities to the market place in recent weeks has been so persistent that the market now seems saturated, and its absorptive powers, in the opinion of investment bankers, will be heightened by a period of inactivity. There is likely therefore to be a lull for a few weeks in the business of bond creation.

Livestock Loans of \$50,000,000 Urged By Gov. Harding

Reserve Bank Head Calls for Legislation to Aid Cattlemen in Present Crisis; Mellon Approves Plan

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Legislation authorizing Secretary Mellon to make available to the War Finance Corporation \$50,000,000 to be loaned cattle raisers was recommended to Congress by the Federal Reserve Board in a statement issued to-night by Governor Harding. The recommendation was made, Governor Harding explained, with the concurrence of the Secretary, to meet "the peculiar emergency existing in the livestock industry."

The board's proposal was announced by the governor before leaving for a two weeks' tour of the cattle producing sections of the country. "The board feels," the governor said, "that the financial emergency which has menaced the country during 1920 has definitely passed. However, it has added 'additional credit facilities are urgently needed by producers of some highly essential products, particularly in the stock-raising industry.'"

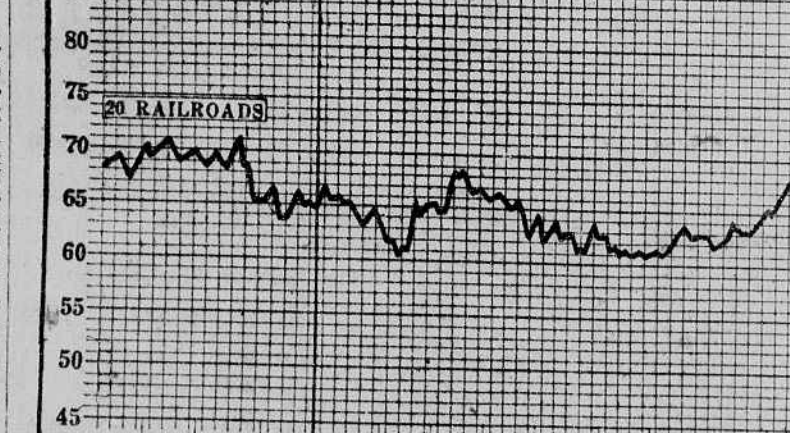
Amendment to the War Finance Corporation act, which authorized the loaning of one and two year cattle paper against providing the longer term credit required by the necessities of the livestock industry, is deemed inadvisable by the board, the governor declared. Such loans, he asserted, could be made through Reserve banks as fiscal agents for the War Finance Corporation rather than as banks of discount. He suggested that the time for making these advances to stock men be limited to three years from the passage of the enabling legislation, "with a view of having the funds thus advanced ultimately returned to the Treasury."

"This legislation, in the board's opinion," he continued, "will meet the present emergency and should give ample time for the development of permanent plans for the financing of the livestock industry. It should also tend to stabilize the credits affecting this industry and serve to demonstrate the value, to those desiring short time investments, of cattle paper running longer than six months."

Discussing the general credit situation, Governor Harding maintained there was no ground for apprehension regarding the ability of the banks to meet the requirements of both agricultural and industrial borrowers.

The Reserve banks, he declared, were prepared to extend liberal credits to member banks for the productive requirements of their customers, and he urged all banks to aid in easing the situation in the agricultural districts until normal processes could be further developed.

The graph shows the weekly fluctuations in the average price of twenty railroad stocks in one line and thirty industrial stocks in the other since September 1, 1919.



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Transactions Last Week in Listed Stocks

Summary of Stock Exchange Dealings

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	Last week.	Week before.	Year ago.	1921.	January 1 to date.	1919.
Railroad stocks	302,860	496,600	448,600	16,991,900	29,871,000	33,865,500
Other stocks	2,289,200	2,746,200	1,539,600	59,701,500	88,509,900	82,991,000
All stocks	2,591,100	3,242,800	1,988,200	76,693,400	118,481,000	116,856,500

	Last week.	Week before.	Year ago.	1921.	January 1 to date.	1919.
U. S. government bonds	\$45,945,000	\$34,851,000	\$40,478,000	\$837,618,000	\$1,206,472,000	\$1,000,000,000
Other bonds	10,491,000	15,059,000	12,061,000	243,516,000	293,514,000	289,514,000
Railroad bonds	6,857,000	9,681,000	8,343,000	203,961,000	243,069,000	243,069,000
All bonds	63,313,000	59,601,000	60,642,000	1,285,125,000	1,742,995,000	1,532,583,000

High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Div.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net
1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.	in \$.		1921.	1921.	1921.	1921.
46	May 9	26 1/2	Jan 3	—	Adams Express	600	42	41	— 1/2
19 1/2	Jan 14	14 1/2	Jan 3	—	Advance Rummy	800	14 1/2	14	— 1/2
52	Jan 10	42 1/2	Jan 27	6	do pf	200	46	46	— 1/2
40	Jan 12	32 1/2	Jan 6	4	Air Reduction	400	34 1/2	33 1/2	— 1/2
39 1/2	Jan 20	25 1/2	Feb 25	—	Ajax Rubber	1800	29 1/2	28	+ 1
1 1/2	Feb 8	1 1/2	May 11	—	Alaska Gold Mines	3200	34	34	— 1/2
13 1/2	Feb 11	13 1/2	Jan 3	—	Alta. Juncos	500	10 1/2	10 1/2	— 1/2
106	May 18	100	Feb 12	7	All Amer. Cable	20	106	106	1 1/2
55 1/2	Jan 14	38 1/2	Mar 6	4	Allied Chem. & Dye	6400	43	41 1/2	— 3/4
93 1/2	Jan 26	87 1/2	Mar 18	7	do pf	400	91 1/2	91 1/2	— 1/4
39 1/2	May 2	29 1/2	Jan 4	4	Allis-Chalmers	8700	34 1/2	31 1/2	— 1 1/2
65 1/2	May 2	52 1/2	Jan 8	5	do pf	800	74	73 1/2	— 1/4
65 1/2	Jan 6	45 1/2	May 2	8	Amer. Ax Chemical	1700	48 1/2	46 1/2	— 1/4
84	Jan 7	70	June 3	6	do pf	3600	73	70	— 3
51	Feb 28	47	Jan 11	4	Amer. Bank Note	100	51 1/2	51 1/2	— 1/2
51	Feb 15	31 1/2	June 3	3	Amer. Beet Sugar	7000	37	31 1/2	— 4 1/2
62 1/2	May 2	52 1/2	Jan 8	5	Amer. Cane Sugar	2500	44 1/2	42	— 1/2
53 1/2	Apr 6	42	Jan 3	4	Amer. Brake & S.	300	42 1/2	42	— 1/4
32 1/2	Jan 25	25	Jan 3	3	American Can	9900	30 1/2	29	— 3/4
88	Jan 20	77 1/2	Jan 7	7	do pf	200	83 1/2	83 1/2	— 1/4
129 1/2	Jan 14	108 1/2	Jan 3	8	Amer. Car. & Fdry.	1900	125	122 1/2	— 1/2
29	Jan 27	20 1/2	May 31	4	American Chicle	300	21 1/2	20 1/2	— 1/2
23 1/2	Jan 20	18 1/2	June 3	3	American Cotton Oil	800	19	18 1/2	— 1/4
8 1/2	Apr 26	4 1/2	June 3	—	do pf	300	45	43	— 1/4
135	May 9	120	Jan 4	8	Amer. Drug Store	2100	8 1/2	8	— 1/2
13 1/2	May 18	8	Apr 14	4	Amer. Hide & Leather	1000	12 1/2	11 1/2	— 1/2
57 1/2	May 18	40 1/2	Feb 2	—	do pf	3600	54 1/2	51 1/2	— 1 1/2
59 1/2	May 2	42	Jan 25	4	American Ice	200	56 1/2	56 1/2	— 1/4
53 1/2	May 2	38 1/2	Jan 7	6	Amer. Inter. Corp.	3100	45 1/2	39 1/2	— 4 1/2
11 1/2	Apr 22	8 1/2	June 1	1	Amer. Lbr. & Fire	200	10 1/2	10 1/2	— 1/2
62 1/2	Jan 31	28 1/2	May 21	—	American Linseed	1200	31 1/2	29 1/2	— 3/4
91 1/2	May 6	81 1/2	Feb 4	6	Amer. Locomotive	2800	85	82 1/2	— 1 1/2
107 1/2	Feb 26	100	Jan 4	7	do pf	100	101	101	— 1
107 1/2	Jan 27	90 1/2	Jan 6	8	Amer. Mach. & Tool	200	107 1/2	107 1/2	— 1/2
70	Jan 7	5 1/2	Apr 19	—	Amer. Safety Razor	6100	8	7 1/2	— 1/4
14	Jan 20	6 1/2	Mar 12	—	Amer. Ship & Com.	3600	9 1/2	8 1/2	— 1/4
44 1/2	May 2	34 1/2	Mar 31	7	American Smelting	9100	42 1/2	40 1/2	— 1 1/2
33 1/2	May 20	28 1/2	Mar 31	7	do pf	700	77 1/2	76 1/2	— 1/2
33 1/2	May 20	28 1/2	Mar 31	7	American Smelting	9100	42 1/2	40 1/2	— 1 1/2
107 1/2	Jan 27	90 1/2	Jan 6	8	Amer. Steel Foundry	100	107 1/2	107 1/2	— 1/2
82 1/2	Jan 4	28 1/2	May 25	3	Amer. Steel Foundry	4400	30	28 1/2	— 1 1/2
91 1/2	Mar 7	84	June 3	7	do pf	600	85	84	— 1
96	Jan 49	77 1/2	June 3	7	Amer. Sugar	6100	88 1/2	77 1/2	— 6 1/2
129 1/2	Jan 14	112 1/2	Mar 12	12	Amer. Tobacco	9000	127 1/2	124	— 3 1/2
127 1/2	Jan 23	110	Jan 12	12	do pf	1600	122	122	— 1/2
96	May 20	90 1/2	Jan 14	7	Amer. Wholesale pf.	100	96	96	— 3/4
82 1/2	May 4	57	Feb 21	7	American Woolen	15000	75	71 1/2	— 3 1/2
39 1/2	June 1	32 1/2	Feb 21	7	do pf	600	98	96	— 1 1/2
10 1/2	May 16	8	Mar 12	—	Amer. Zinc & Lead	900	32	31	— 1
43 1/2	May 11	33 1/2	Jan 3	—	Anacosta	12200	41	39 1/2	— 1 1/2
3 1/2	Jan 13	2	Apr 26	—	Assets Realization	200	2	2	— 1/2
35 1/2	May 6	28 1/2	Jan 26	4	Asso. Dry Goods	900	30 1/2	28	— 3/4
63 1/2	Jan 26	45	Jan 5	5	Associated Oil	400	63 1/2	59 1/2	— 4 1/2
107 1/2	Mar 23	94	Jan 3	6	Associated Oil	400	107 1/2	107 1/2	— 1/2
84 1/2	May 6	77 1/2	Mar 12	6	Atch. Tel. & San. Fe.	2100	81 1/2	81	— 1/2
79 1/2	Jan 24	75 1/2	Jan 3	5	do pf	300	76 1/2	75 1/2	— 1/2
86 1/2	Jan 7	72 1/2	Jan 27	8	Atch. Tel. & San. Fe.	2100	81 1/2	81	— 1/2
86 1/2	Jan 7	72 1/2	Jan 27	8	Atch. Tel. & San. Fe.	2100	81 1/2	81	— 1/2
76	Jan 3	30 1/2	Apr 17	10	Atch. Tel. & San. Fe.	2100	81 1/2	81	— 1/2
44 1/2	Jan 7	29	Mar 17	7	Atlantic Fruit	1700	8	7 1/2	— 1/4
33 1/2	Jan 14	24 1/2	Mar 17	4	Atlantic Fruit	1700	8	7 1/2	— 1/4
10 1/2	Jan 14	8 1/2	Mar 17	4	Atlantic Fruit	1700	8	7 1/2	— 1/4
70	Jan 21	60 1/2	May 19	7	Atlantic Fruit	1700	8	7 1/2	— 1/4